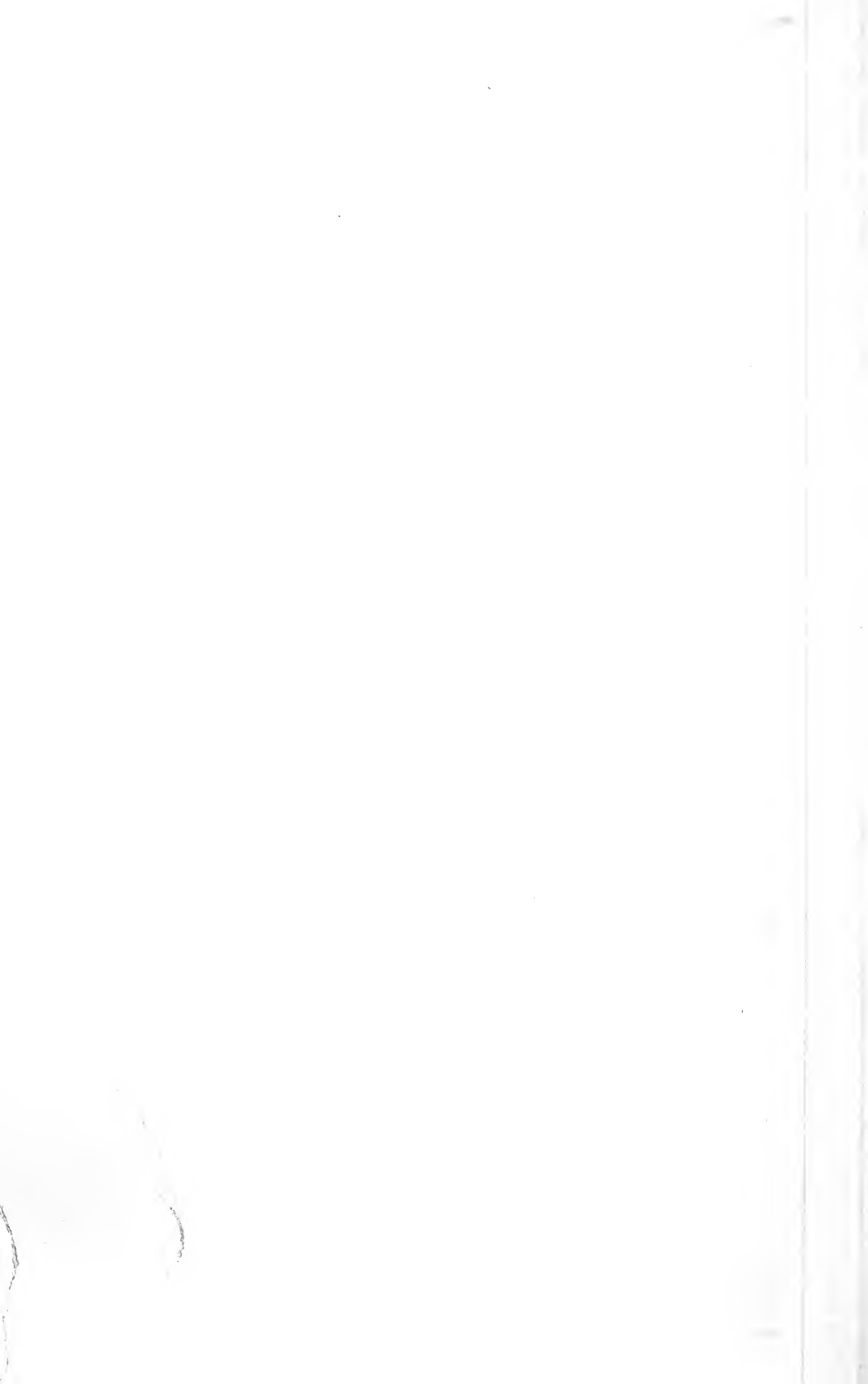


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.73

LIBRARY

RECEIVED

★ MAR 28 1923 ★

U.S. Department of Agriculture

HOFFMAN'S SEED WHEAT

1918
"WAR CROP
ISSUE"



HOFFMAN'S SEED WHEAT GROWN TO PERFECTION ON HOFFMAN'S HOMESTEAD FARM

"BUY A BOND"
W.S.S.

TIMOTHY-ALFALFA
AND
ALL FALL SEEDS



A.H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE, PA.
LANCASTER COUNTY

Our Money Back Plan

Under which we have been selling
Seed for years satisfactorily, both
to ourselves and our customers, is
continued—

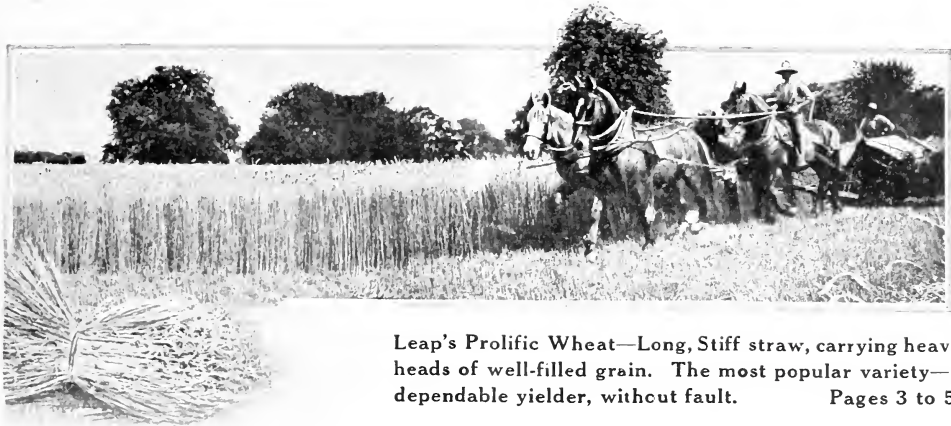
Seed bought from us that is not
found to be satisfactory upon its
arrival, may be returned at our
expense, and your money plus
freight it has cost you, will be
refunded in full.

We will not be responsible in any way for
Seed or resultant crop after it is planted. Too
many conditions with which we can have nothing
to do are involved after the seed is sown.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

Read Inside of Back Cover Page

FREE BAGS
FREIGHT PAID OFFERS
TERMS



Leap's Prolific Wheat—Long, Stiff straw, carrying heavy heads of well-filled grain. The most popular variety—a dependable yielder, without fault.

Pages 3 to 5.

Why a "War-Crop" Issue on Seed Wheat this Year?

Because the average wheat yield for the United States has been only 14.8 bushels per acre—and that's not enough for these War times. Anyway, when there is a positive, easy and inexpensive way to better it. When peace and plenty ruled the world over, there was no urgent need for any hurry about improving the result. But not so now!

Something must be done, and done quickly to put our country on a war-basis in wheat production. There dare be no delay in every one of us trying our level best to better the yield in 1919—too much is at stake! We wheat growers dare not fail to back up Those fighting "over there" for us—Those of Our Own and Those of Our Allies. Wheat is absolutely needed to back them up—and it must be supplied in great part by the United States.

How is it to be done? This is the answer: "Skimp nowhere this Fall in starting just right for the crop we will harvest in 1919!—select the best seed to be had—do it early—prepare seed bed carefully—fertilize!" Surely it all costs money—but it's going to pay! Our government has assured us a satisfactory price for every bushel we can raise. Its up to us to get every bushel we can from every acre we farm. In justice to ourselves and our Country why shouldn't we respond with all that's in us.

This War-Crop Issue offers the right seed for a truly War Crop of wheat. Seed produced from strains thoroughly tested in all winter wheat sections—always found the hardiest, most reliable, most prolific wheats—showing positive increases in yield of from one to fifteen bushels per acre.

Hoffman's Graded Winter Wheats—free from cockle, rye, smut, garlic and cheat, have helped many thousands to better profits in wheat growing. Recruit Hoffman's Seed Wheat on your place this Fall—do it right away—and you will have taken your first step toward doing your part in helping bridge this great emergency.

Bear in mind—Everything is NOW at stake—We must act quickly—this Fall Will you?

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

Hoffman's Seed Wheat is Clean

There can be no cleaner seed wheat made than Hoffman's Graded Winter Wheats. There is no trouble or expense spared in preparing the Hoffman Wheats. Fields are thoroughly cleaned to begin with. Only good seed is sown. When necessary, fields are hand-cleaned before harvest. Unusual care is taken when threshing. Lastly, when brought from the farms to cleaning warehouse, Hoffman's Seed Wheat is cleaned **clean** by three large machines that include every principle of modern seed cleaning. Hoffman's Seed Wheat is free of cockle, garlic, smut, cheat and rye.

The "Money-Back Plan" (printed first page) applies to all seed purchases you make. If the Hoffman Seed was not absolutely right, no such offer could be made.

Hoffman's Seed Wheat is Hardy

The Lancaster County soils, where Hoffman's Seed Wheat is produced, seem peculiarly adapted to the growing of very vigorous Seed Wheat. This is a section of severe changes of weather—extremes of heat and cold—warm rains following heavy snows—blizzards and heat waves. The fact that year after year Hoffman's Seed Wheat continues to outlive such changeable seasons, must mean that resultant crops from its seeding are engrafted with strength to reproduce themselves in vigor, health and abundance wherever taken to be sown. (Read page 5—"Leap's Prolific is Very Hardy"). These superior qualities go along with Hoffman's Seed Wheat to the profit of its users—gains in increased yields of both grain and straw.

Hoffman's Seed Wheat Excels

That's why some of the most successful wheat growers order new seed each season—some every second season. Many doing this do not even change varieties. The seed brought from Lancaster County soils and cleaned by Hoffman's thorough process means assured life and increased strength to any stand of wheat.

There is no hope of increasing the much needed War-Supply of Wheat by sticking to some inferior or "run out" wheat. Seems almost folly not to change, when looking from the business farmer's viewpoint, because of the

Very Low Cost Per Acre to Change Seed

Figure for a moment on the business side of a change to Hoffman's Graded Seed Wheat. You have possibly set aside two bushels of your wheat for each acre this Fall—maybe more. Sell that 2 bushels to the mill. With that money, plus a very small additional amount, you can buy 1½ bu. of Hoffman's Leap's Prolific, or other variety. Now that 1½ bu. will be positively ample seed per acre—very highest yields of Hoffman's Leap's Prolific ever reported were from a seeding of only 1¼ bu. to the acre. Suppose the change to Hoffman's Seed Wheat nets you (make it low) only 1 bu. to the acre. You will have made a very good rate of interest—the increase will likely be 5 bu.—it might reach 10. Thousands of others have done this—it is only fair to presume that you can, too.

All this saving of seed is possible because of this: There remains nothing in Hoffman's Graded Seed Wheat except plump, uniform grains. All broken, immature, unfit kernels are removed—no weeds are present. Its production in the fertile Lancaster Valleys increases its strength, hardiness, and stooling abilities. All this making Hoffman's Seed wheat without a peer, absolutely dependable for increased yields.

SMOOTH OR BEARDED VARIETIES

Which do the best? There can't be a definite answer. In some communities Bearded varieties seem to thrive better than the Smooth. In others the Smooth varieties are preferred. The average Bearded variety will be safer to sow on light, thin soils than the average Smooth sorts.

On very rich soils the average Smooth varieties will stand up better than the Bearded sorts. As a rule Bearded varieties do not shell so freely as the average Smooth wheats. There are marked exceptions to these rules. We offer Smooth wheats that do not shatter easily and that thrive on thin soils. Also Bearded wheats that stand up and yield heavily on rich soils. Varieties that shell easily are generally big yielders and a little care in handling will reduce the loss to a minimum. No one should despise a variety of wheat because it has a fault. The best wheat may have a single fault that will be as nothing aside of its many strong advantages.



Leap's Prolific

Beardless. Chaff—white.

Grain—hard, large, dark. Straw—long, stiff.

Ripens—early. Sow only 1½ bu. per acre.

This great variety is entitled to the lead in our descriptions of Winter Wheats. No fault has as yet been charged against Leap's Prolific—for that reason it leads. Nearly every great wheat has some slight fault. Possibly Leap's Prolific can be improved upon in some of its characteristics, but as yet it has not shown a single defect that would cause to lessen its popularity as the leader of smooth-chaff wheats.

The parent seed from which the Hoffman strain of Leap's Prolific was developed was grown in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia five years ago. Since then over 60,000 bushels of this one variety alone has been distributed for seeding purposes throughout the Eastern States. Many letters have been received from those who purchased Leap's Prolific, stating their utmost satisfaction, sometimes complete surprise, at the pleasing way in which this wheat has turned out for them. Never in the 19 years of the existence of "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" has one single variety been so popular among the many thousands of wheat-growers served.

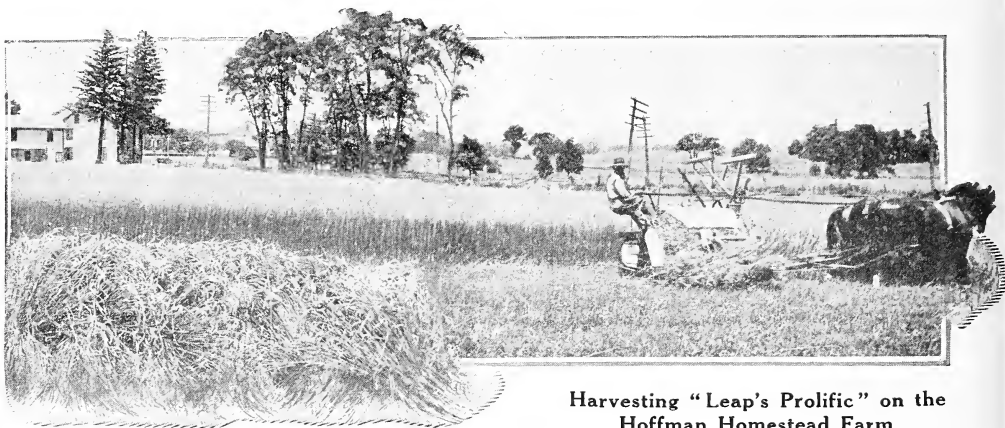
Many Sell "Leap's Prolific" to Neighbors for Seed

Some Leap's Prolific growers have had their entire crop engaged for seed by anxious neighbors who have watched its growth on their fields. Because of this fact, some sections have become almost entire Leap's Prolific communities. Each year adds a large number of local wheat growers to those raising Leap's Prolific—no other wheat has so enviable a record in Lancaster County, in fact, in any section where this great variety has been introduced.

"Leap's Prolific" and the "War Spirit"

This variety will be "doing its bit" in the way of increased wheat production for the United States in 1919—it has been excelling in yields in every community for five years. Users of Leap's Prolific will thus be employing the best means of quick response to the present urgent call for "more wheat." The superiority this variety has earned for itself is the best evidence that it should be instituted quickly upon your farm—thus letting it serve you profitably and patriotically, as it is bound to do.

Leap's Prolific—Continued Next Page



Harvesting “Leap’s Prolific” on the Hoffman Homestead Farm

From 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of clean, sound, graded Hoffman’s Leap’s Prolific will be distributed and seeded this Fall. Demand for this variety has already set in. Even the great quantity at hand will not be sufficient to supply the demand this Fall. We urge very early orders—soon as you receive this book, will be surest way to obtain this leading variety. Don’t wait until near seeding time—there are too many uncertainties nowadays to take chances.

“Leap’s Prolific” Stools Out Well—Less Seed Required

Leap’s Prolific need not be seeded heavily— $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre is sufficient, even though you have been finding it necessary to sow two bushels of other wheats per acre. The very best yields we have had reported on Leap’s Prolific have been made from fields where just $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre was seeded. Safest amount to sow is $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre—don’t sow more! Leap’s Prolific, grown here on Lancaster County’s fertile soils, severely tested by weather conditions—put through our thorough cleaning plants—will stool out strongly, root deeply, and produce a great bunch of stalks from each grain.

Costs Little to Change to “Leap’s Prolific”

Because of the lighter seeding required. If you have reserved two bushels of wheat of less merit for each acre that you intend sowing this Fall, you can now sell that to the mill, and with a very little additional outlay in cash, you can buy $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of Hoffman’s Leap’s Prolific for each of these acres. In this way, you can trade at very low cost for a worthy variety, one that has established

An Envious Record for Heavy Yields

It is in respect to yield, both of grain and straw, that Leap’s Prolific finds favor among its users. A 26-acre growth of Leap’s Prolific near to Landisville yielded 1,073 bushels of very well-filled-out grain. Another 22 acres gave 898 bushels. Mr. Samuel Nolt, one of our growers, threshed out 554 bushels from a 12-acre field of Leap’s Prolific. The first-named yield, as you will figure, made slightly over 41 bushels per acre. The 22-acre field, about $40\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, while Mr. Nolt’s was slightly past 46 bushels per acre. Reports have come in from customers setting forth yields increased by five to ten bushels over their own other wheats, by the use of Leap’s Prolific—reports almost without exception, highly in praise of the extraordinary ability of this wheat to please those using it.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

This matter is important. If soil is not thoroughly worked best results cannot be secured even if best seed is sown and abundant fertilizer applied. The ground should be plowed and thoroughly pulverized. The soil should then be compacted—a condition best brought about by rolling. This will press out the air spaces underneath where seed is to be deposited. When wheat stubble or sod must be plowed—the plowing should be done early so that the benefit of rains may be had to settle same before soil is finally prepared for seeding. Tillage cannot well be overdone. All clods should be broken up. The first tender roots of the wheat plant cannot do well among clods and when they must subsist under such surroundings a slender wheat plant is started.

"Leap's Prolific" is Free of Faults

You may have tried a very promising wheat at some time or other—found it seemingly just about right in every respect, except possibly one of the following faults: Soft Straw, Small or Soft Grains, Lateness, Shortness, Tendency to Shatter. None of these faults has as yet been charged against Leap's Prolific.

The Straw of Leap's Prolific is exceedingly stiff.

Grain is large, dark red—of the longberry type. Indeed very few smooth-chaffed wheats appear so pretty in the grain.

Leap's Prolific ripens early—the straw and grain maturing together.

Straw is long and grows very uniform on the field—yields great tonnage.

Heads do not shatter easily—glumes are well closed and close together. Well protected for unfavorable weather conditions when cut and on shock.

Millers like Leap's Prolific for its very desirable flour-making qualities.

"Leap's Prolific" is Very Hardy

Farmers hereabouts, seriously handicapped by labor shortage and held up by unfavorable weather conditions last Fall, did not succeed in getting their wheat sowed as early as usual. This meant a very poor start before the extremely cold weather of last year set in. Many fields were covered in part by ice sheets that were supposed would play havoc, and in some sections did great damage to the wheat that was beneath. It was very gratifying to have witnessed the way in which Leap's Prolific began to improve with the first favorable weather, and in surprisingly short time, appeared to be unmindful of the severe weather test through which it had passed.

Heads are White—Well Formed—Beardless

The head and chaff of Leap's Prolific is a beautiful white. Straw is long—not extremely long—but above the average smooth variety. This, with its stooling abilities, makes Leap's Prolific a great straw producer. Note by photograph of this head of Leap's Prolific its compact build, well filled with grains from base to tip. Grains are very well enclosed—preventing free shelling when cutting and hauling in.

Leap's Prolific might be said to resemble the old Fultz wheat. Chaff being beardless and white like the Fultz. Long in the straw, too. But the grain is decidedly larger and the yield under like conditions, far greater than the old Fultz.

"Leap's Prolific" for All Soils

You do not have to have exceedingly rich soil for Leap's Prolific. It does well there, of course. But it has too, been doing way above the average with proper use of suitable fertilizer on medium soils. Leap's Prolific seems equally adapted for thin soils.

You can't expect to grow bumper crops on poor land—but Leap's Prolific will yield better under neglect than any other sort of smooth-chaff wheat known.

Good Business to Grow "Leap's Prolific"

The merits of Leap's Prolific have proven themselves to indeed thousands of business farmers. This Fall will find many more sowing this exceptional variety. One without fault—an extraordinary stooler, requiring less seed per acre—hardy—producing more bushels per acre—excelling under all conditions of soil and climate.

Figure the wisdom of a change to Leap's Prolific this Fall. Bear in mind the added pleasure and profit to be derived of this wheat—and the full limit of bushels which every United States wheat-grower is supposed to bring forth in 1919.

Prices—See Latest Price List.





Field of Lancaster Fulcaster

Lancaster Fulcaster

Bearded. Chaff white.

Grain—hard, large, dark red, longberry type.

Straw—stiff, long.

Ripens—early.

Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.

The old reliable stand-by, improved from the old "Fulcaster"—and without a peer among Bearded Wheats. This is said because Lancaster Fulcaster has been with us for many years, and has never failed to please those growing it for us. Our customers too have immensely profited by the use of Lancaster Fulcaster. If the wheat growers of the United States who are now growing as little as 15 bu. per acre could be persuaded to quit their common varieties and instead sow Lancaster Fulcaster wheat on their farms, they would produce such an increase of grain that the average yield of the country would rise to the extent of a hundred million bushels.

Suitable Alike for Both Rich and Thin Soils

There are few other varieties that will do quite as well on soils of average fertility. Farmers who are not able to raise even fair wheat crops on rather thin soils, should substitute Lancaster Fulcaster seed. The change will insure him against such failures. Under such conditions Lancaster Fulcaster will produce a satisfactory crop of straw and a surprising crop of grain. The grain will be finest quality—full-sized—a genuine longberry, dark red and hard. Cleaned Lancaster Fulcaster wheat weighs 63 lbs. per stroked bushel.

We claim for Lancaster Fulcaster exceptional hardiness to carry it safely through extreme winters and vitality to withstand attacks of pest and disease.

In the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station, 4-year tests of 17 varieties: Fulcaster led all the bearded varieties, yielding 33.8 bu. per acre for the four years. It was slightly exceeded by Harvest King—described herein. In a 19-year test of 5 varieties—same Station—this variety led with an average yield for the 19 years of 31.7 bu. per acre—more than double the average yield of wheat in the United States. Many much higher yields have been gotten. Lack of space prevents quoting them here.

The Lancaster Fulcaster seed we offer is clean and graded, and is recommended to you unconditionally as a most reliable and productive wheat, bound to please you. Prices—See Latest Price List.

WHEN TO SOW

There is a tendency to sow too early. In the North wheat should not be sown until after the first frost. No special time can be set. Much depends on climate, season, condition of soil, etc. Judgment must be used and the best time to sow cannot always be known until after seed time.

Four-Rowed Fultz



Four-Rowed Fultz

Bearded. Chaff—white.

Grain—very plump, medium size, hard, red.

Straw—medium to long, very stiff.

Ripens—extremely early.

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

This has proven to be one of the most profitable varieties. Four-Rowed Fultz gets its name from the tendency it has to produce spikelets composed of four grains of wheat arranged in a row. The spikelets are close together—a row of them on each side of the stem—altogether making up a very composite head of wheat. (Examine the head here pictured).

The heads of Four-Rowed Fultz are of only medium length, but in most cases contain as much wheat—and oftentimes more wheat—than those of other varieties that are much longer.

Is Your Land so Rich that all Wheats Lodge Badly?

If so, this is the variety for you. The straw of Four-Rowed Fultz is so thick-walled, that it will stand up well in spite of most any condition. On such rich lands, Four-Rowed Fultz will not only stand up well, but will yield enormous crops of grain. On poor land, this variety will not be long in the straw or large in the head. There are other wheats better suited to sow on poor soils. On average to rich soils, Four-Rowed Fultz will give straw of great length—will stool out wonderfully—make a thick growth—be crowned with heads that are wide and compactly built, full of hard wheat of good milling qualities.

Ripens Earliest—Stiffest in Straw

This variety came to us through the Department of Agriculture many years ago—made 805 bushels from 21 acre field second year we had it. Has kept up its good yields right along making close to the 50 bushel mark on smaller tracts in some cases. Four-Rowed Fultz can be introduced at small cost. This because of the small quantity needed to sow per acre—not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. See Price List.



HOW MUCH TO SOW PER ACRE

This is different in different communities. Some of our best customers sow as little as a bushel—others as much as two bushels. We believe that if good, plump, graded seed is sown, that the quantity may be greatly reduced. Varieties differ as to their stooling properties. Wheat large in the berry requires more bushels per acre than wheat small in the berry. As a rule wheat growers sow too much rather than too little.

Red Wave



**Red Wave Wheat—Long Stiff Straw, Heads Bending Over
with their Weight of Grain**

Beardless. Chaff Red.
Grain—large, long, hard, dark red.
Straw—long, thick-walled.
Ripens—mid-season.
Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.

produced this wheat from a cross-breed of the Red Clawson and an unnamed cross-breed of Russian parentage. We have been distributing Red Wave for seven years. Some communities into which we sold seed for a single field, when first handling Red Wave, have since become entire "Red Wave" districts.

No list of the best winter wheats would be complete without "Red Wave." Too much cannot be said in favor of this great wheat. Red Wave is the product of Mr. A. N. Jones of New York State. Mr. Jones is recognized by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as the leading wheat breeder in the country. Red Wave is to-day the most popular of Mr. Jones's breedings. Mr. Jones has

Records of Heavy Yields

Red Wave has produced heavily. The heads are extremely long with grains close set. To fill these out, the soil must be naturally rich, or sufficient fertilizer must be applied to fill out the immense heads. The farmer who skimps things better not try "Red Wave" for it takes feed to bring out "Red Wave" just as sure as it takes feed to insure best results from a cow capable of heavy production of butter or milk. In good hands "Red Wave" has yielded from 40 to 46 bu. per acre upon large fields.

Medium Early—Does Not Lodge

Red Wave takes a little longer to mature than the earliest varieties. You must let it get ripe or some of the grains will be shrunken. Wait at least three days longer to cut Red Wave than you would for very early sorts. Red Wave stands up and withstands storm remarkably well. The straw is of great length and in spite of the heavy head it must carry, Red Wave certainly does not lodge easily.

Large Dark-Red Grain—Does Not Shatter

This grain is a rich, dark-red—full size, that makes flour of good quality. The glumes enclose the grain securely and prevent Red Wave from shattering easily. This feature also protects Red Wave, when on shock from sprouting easily, as the closed glumes shed the water from soaking rains to some extent. We have observed that Red Wave will succeed on the majority of soils and seems to be

Best Adapted for Sandy or Gravelly Lands

not too rich in Lime. This has been the observation on our own fields, those of our growers and among our customers.

Red Wave is truly a worthy variety and an honor to Mr. Jones. If you will give Red Wave a square deal in the matter of good, suitable land and plenty of plant food, fertilizer, etc., you will produce a field of wheat you will be proud of and that will contribute nicely to the earnings of your farm. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Golden Wave

Bearded. Chaff—amber brown.
Berry—plump, red, medium to large.
Straw—tall, very stiff, even.
Ripens—early.
Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.

This variety is a leader among Bearded Wheats. Its marked exception to the rule governing most Bearded Wheats is its ability to stand up well under severe conditions. Golden Wave has

Tall Stiff Straw—Does Not Lodge

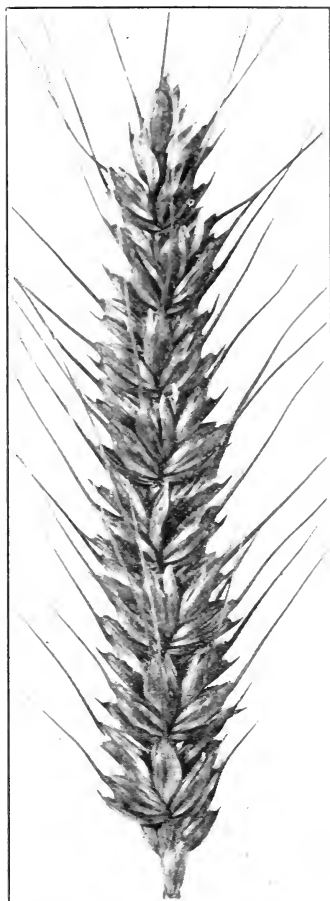
Being a bearded wheat is the only fault yet charged against this great variety. It yields abundant crops of both straw and grain. Golden Wave stools out well—grows thickly—stalks grow very uniform on the field—all about the same height from the ground. A ripened field of Golden Wave is surely a beautiful sight.

A Great Rust-Resisting Variety

Please do not misunderstand. We do not claim any wheat handled to be rust-proof or fly-proof. Such wheats do not exist. But some varieties do resist attacks of fly and rust better than others. This is the case with Golden Wave. Its thick-walled stem and exceptional stiffness explains this.

Golden Wave is a reliable yielder on both rich and only fair soils. Yields in excess of 40 bushels per acre have been made in the two years we have had this variety. Its exceptionally long head for a bearded wheat has much to do with this. This year's crop, though not yet harvested as we write this book, promises very well indeed.

If you grow bearded wheat—give Golden Wave a trial. It has proven to be a wonderful variety. You'll like Golden Wave if you like a bearded wheat. See Latest Price List.



Head of "Golden Wave"
Beards Partly Clipped

Harvest King

Beardless. Chaff Red.
Grain—hard, dark red, longberry.
Straw—medium to long, stiff.
Ripens—very early.
Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu per acre.

This makes the 20th appearance of Harvest King in the Hoffman Wheat Book. In 1899 we sold Harvest King—the first wheat ever produced by us for seed purposes. Since that year there has never been a season that we could fill all the orders we received for Harvest King. Its success has surely been established beyond any doubt.

In 1914—Mr. Cooper, one of our growers, threshed out 1,100 bus. Harvest King from 27 acres. One year later his production averaged 46 bu. per acre. On the A. Long farm there was grown for us, 17 acres of Harvest King that yielded 713 bu.

This variety for many years, has been a leader at Experiment Station tests, and will continue a pleasing and profitable variety to its users.

The Harvest King berry is of good size, red in color and hard. Straw is very stiff—does not lodge easily even on rich soils. Some of the older varieties of wheat must give away because of the heavy seeding required. This is not true of Harvest King. Only $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre required. It is a splendid stooler, very hardy, makes a rapid growth in the Spring. You can place absolute reliance on the enduring and yielding qualities of Harvest King. See Price List.

Price's Wonder

Bearded. Chaff—white.
Grain—hard, plump, superior milling qualities.
Straw—tall, stiff, uniform.
Ripens—medium early.
Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

This variety was bred by Mr. R. H. Price of Virginia, and by careful selection and attention it was made to yield one-third more wheat than other kinds of wheat that grew near it and under exact conditions. Four years ago we heard of "Price's Wonder" and brought it here from its birthplace. Since then it has been improved and strengthened in Lancaster County soils and now is nearing the lead among bearded wheats. One harvest since here, Mr. Erb, one of our growers, threshed out 681 bushels from 16 acres—another, Mr. Nolt, had 481 bushels from 12 acres.

"Price's Wonder" is an exceptional stooler. You need sow only $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

"Price's Wonder" grows very uniform on the field—heads are all about the same distance from the ground. The straw is much stiffer than the average run of bearded wheats. Grains of "Price's Wonder" are large, dark red, of very attractive appearance and milling qualities. If you want a bearded wheat of merit you will be pleased with "Price's Wonder. See Price List.

Russian Red

Chaff—brown, smooth.
Berry—medium size, hard, dark red.
Straw—long, stiff.
Ripens—early.
Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.

An extremely hardy winter wheat, noted especially for its freedom from disease and resistance to rust. "Russian Red" is an offspring from the old "Pool" Wheat and has traits very similar to the "Harvest King." It is a reliably good yielder. Straw is long and stiff. Where land is well prepared and fertilized, "Russian Red" will respond nicely—even in moderately fertile soils "Russian Red" will give a good account of itself. Lack of space prevents further

description of the "Russian Red" variety, but it is a dependable, worthy type. Any wheat included on the Hoffman List has more than ordinary merit. Prices—See Latest Price List.

OUR SERVICE IN SEED WHEAT

is to furnish good farmers—clean, graded winter seed wheat of the best varieties, grown in the best soils—at moderate prices.

There is no better source of wheat for seed purposes in the world than Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

There is no better list of hardy, vigorous, productive varieties than this one.

No seedsman anywhere is better equipped to clean and grade wheat for seed.

None can handle seed wheat more economically.

Our prices are not higher—rather lower than others charge.

Take advantage of our service—do it without delay. The early customer gets the exact variety he wants

—the late one may have a limited choice—the very late one may be disappointed. We always sell out.

Mammoth White Rye

This well known standard winter rye scarcely needs description. It has a nice dark-brown kernel, covered with white chaff. Straw is exceedingly long and stands up well. Should be sown $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre for best results. Rye is more reliable than wheat. It may be sown extremely late in the Fall and its hardiness protects it against any conditions of climate or weather. Rye is grown for green manure, a cover crop, for pasture (Fall and Spring), as well as for a grain crop. We have fine stocks, clean and sound. For good cover crop sow Winter Vetch with Mammoth White Rye—read about Vetch page 15. Prices—See Price List.



TIMOTHY SEED

For success with Timothy, seed you sow should be clean and of strong germination. Seed of low germination may come up and live, but will produce stalks of weak and uncertain growth. Sown alone, 6 to 8 quarts per acre of Timothy Seed is required. When Clover Seed is to be added in the Spring, only 4 to 6 quarts per acre should be seeded.

Three grades of Timothy Seed are here offered. Don't confuse our cheaper grades with the many low grades offered on the market. Every grade we offer—the "Safe"—"Farmers Choice" and "Northwest"—is above the average—free from dangerous weed seed—and fit to sow.

"Farmers Choice" brand of Timothy Seed is very clean, and strong in germination. Its tests for purity will average above $99\frac{50}{100}\%$ —some tests make nearly the perfect 100% mark. There is no sounder Timothy offered anywhere than "Farmers Choice." It is a real fancy grade of Timothy Seed—better than the so-called "first grade" seed offered by the average country dealer. Farmers Choice has pleased most particular farmers for many years—and is growing in popularity every season.

"Northwest" brand Timothy is the choicest seed from the States of the far Northwest. This is the most stylish seed you have ever seen—extremely beautiful in color. Will test as a rule on a par with Farmers Choice— $99\frac{50}{100}\%$ to $99\frac{80}{100}\%$. Germination of the very highest. This grade is bought by very discriminating farmers who want seed of extraordinary style, even at a strong premium in price.

"Safe" brand is just what its name implies—safe to sow. Always runs above 99% in purity. The greater part of the impurity is made up of harmless fibre, and other grass seeds—principally Clover and Alsike. To save a little money without risk of getting dangerous weeds in your Timothy Seed, buy "Safe" brand.

The "Money Back Plan" governs all sales of Timothy Seed—same as Seed Wheat. You are allowed all the time you need for having tests made.

Prices Change. We handle carload after carload of Timothy Seed—and with our facilities to handle economically, prices will be made that will save our customers something. If not ready to purchase when you receive this catalog with Price List—ask us for firm prices when you are ready. The markets will be followed closely, and thus close quotations made.

Prices—See Price List.

In comparing our prices, don't overlook the "Bag Free" and "Freight Paid" Offers—others don't quote you this way.

ALFALFA—"The Bountiful Hay Crop"

Alfalfa is among the most wonderful crops now in cultivation—it is continually growing in favor. Alfalfa excels every other forage crop—in yield per acre—in feeding value—as a drought resister—as a soil enricher. Here in the East it may be cut 3 times a year. It will yield 3 to 6 tons per acre of the most valuable hay each season. Alfalfa is rich in protein and equal in feeding value to bran. The first cost of starting an Alfalfa field is considerable. But if you divide this between the 5 to 8 years that the field will last without reseeding, it will thus figure smaller for each year's crop that it costs to grow other crops that must be seeded every year or two.

The big point in favor of Alfalfa growing is that it is not hard on land—but there really is a constant gain in soil fertility while crop after crop is being removed. Nitrogen, as you know, is the most important element in the soil, and the one most likely to give out under the strain of growing most other crops. Alfalfa doesn't ask the farmer for nitrogen—but gathers it itself from the air—all it needs, and deposits great quantities in the soil. The Alfalfa plant possesses a very long tap-root—reaches many feet down into the subsoil. These deep roots bring up from the subsoil phosphorus and potash and store it near the top soil for the use of succeeding crops.

To be successful with Alfalfa—**follow out every particular just right.**

Slighting one thing—be it the proper preparation of the seed bed—putting it on the right soil—proper drainage—inoculation—right seed, will tend to lessen your success—because if the crop is to stand several years for you it must be started just right.

The Michigan Experiment Station has gone into the matter of alfalfa failures very thoroughly, and from results of extensive tests report the following: They say that 34.4% of failures were due to poor preparation of Seed Bed—30.6% to lack of inoculation—12.4% to winter killing—9.7% to weeds—remainder of failures due to infertile soils, lack of drainage, and seeding with nurse crop. So you will note importance of getting off a start that is just right.

Free Booklet—How to Grow Alfalfa

will be sent to you without any charge if you will ask us for copy. This treats very thoroughly on proper methods for obtaining success with Alfalfa.

Selection of Seed of Most Importance

Poor Seed has been the cause of many poor stands and failures of Alfalfa. There has never been an excess of real good Alfalfa Seed. Alfalfa Seed of real merit always sells high in price. The very best Alfalfa Seed is always cheapest in the end. Seed should be clean as possible and strong in germination. It should be largely bright in color and as plump as possible. A shrunken seed may come up but it will never make a real strong plant. Seed grown in the short seasons of the Northern border states seem to start better and stronger and surer



than that produced further South. Seed produced on irrigated land is not equal to that from unirrigated lands. Special attention has been given the selection of the Hoffman Strains here described. They are secured from reliable sources and can be depended upon for proper results.

Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed

is the cleanest, brightest, strongest seed from non-irrigated fields in the far Northwest. This includes the districts adjacent to the North Rockies and Black Hills, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa Seed can be matured. Very little of the seed reaches the Eastern markets. "Northwest" Alfalfa possesses vigor and hardiness unequalled by seed grown elsewhere. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the climatic conditions of the Northland. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is only from strong plants of the most hardy types.

Most of the quality of seed from this section fit for our Northwest brand is eagerly purchased for reseeding right in the states where it is produced. Our stocks were procured with the greatest difficulty and at prices that forbid the possibility of selling as low as the common Alfalfas in the market. However, the price is within reach. We firmly believe that one-fourth less of our "Northwest" Alfalfa seed is needed per acre than of the common brands; so that the use of this hardy strain of Alfalfa from the Black Hills and North Rockies is really a matter of economy. Stocks of the strain are limited, and our customers are advised to order this brand long in advance of seed time. Prices—See Latest Price List.



Hoffman's Hardy "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed—Twice Natural Size

Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa

Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa is not second grade by any means. It represents the very highest possible degree of purity, as well as germination. Beautiful as to color, it is Northern grown, American, unirrigated seed. Not grown as far North as our "Northwest" brand but in a latitude that makes it suitable for culture all over the Middle Atlantic States. Hoffman's "Extra" is a grade that very rarely finds its way in Eastern Seed Stores. We have sold Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa for years here in the districts served by us and it has given complete satisfaction. It will compare favorably with any competing brand in the market, both in purity and growth. In vigor and hardiness it is second only to our "Northwest." See our Price List.

"Grimm" Alfalfa

It is claimed for Grimm Alfalfa that it has larger crowns and a more spreading root system than other strains of Alfalfa, and that Grimm Alfalfa will start better in undrained, wet locations. The reputation of Grimm Alfalfa was made before the splendid hardy and prolific strains were developed in the Black Hills and North Rockies, and at present these new Alfalfas produced in the Northland are close competitors with the Grimm strain. Grimm Seed is held at almost prohibitive prices. Our "Northwest" ranks so high in promise and costs so much less that we are not sure it pays to sow Grimm.

We know our "Grimm" Seed to be genuine. It was grown in the Black Hill region. If you order "Grimm," tell us what to do if we are sold out. See Latest Price List.

"FARMOGERM"—The Best Inoculation for Alfalfa

Farmogerm is the highest grade—most successful inoculation for all the legume seeds. Farmogerm is a pure culture, or growth of tiny bacteria. When applied to the seeds of legume plants will produce large quantities of nitrogen. This is formed in the little nodules attached to the roots of the plant—thus storing this valuable property—nitrogen—in the soil for crops that follow. Besides this, Farmogerm will increase the yield of the plant, both in size and feeding value.

Beyond all doubt, it pays well to inoculate seed with Farmogerm. The patented stopper used in the Farmogerm bottles keeps the bacteria alive and active for many years, so that you don't have to wait until the last minute to order and run the risk of delay as you do when using cultures in sealed bottles.

You should make it a rule never to plant Peas, Beans, Vetch, Alfalfa, Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas, Soy Beans, Clovers, or any other legume without first inoculating the seed with Farmogerm. It is simply applied. No trouble, no bother, small expense, but sure results.

When ordering, be sure to state for what crop you wish Farmogerm—each crop takes a different culture. Prices— $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size bottle, 50c; 1-acre size, \$2.00; 5-acre size, \$7.50. Postage Prepaid.



Hay Scenes Like This Result from Good Seed

CLOVERS AND SEED FOR HAY

Medium Red Clover. Known also as "little red" and "June" Clover. It is the common red clover so well known and so largely grown in every section of the United States. It is the most popular grass for spring seeding and along with Timothy forms a combination from which 90% of the hay is made. Sow 4 to 6 quarts per acre.

"Extra" runs 99¼ to 99¾% in purity and is first class seed that will suit the particular farmer. "Extra" Clover is one of the popular brands that has brought us a tremendous trade from the high class farmers served by us.

"Northwest" is as clean (not generally cleaner) than "Extra." As its name indicates, it comes from the far Northwest States adjacent to the Canadian line and Rocky Mountains. Its seed has superior powers of endurance because of the severe condition under which it is grown.

"Safe" is 99 to 99¼% in purity. Free of dangerous weed seed and better in quality than the average Clover Seed sown.

Mammoth Clover. Known also as "Pea Vine" and "Sapling." This variety appears just like the Medium Red. It grows a little taller and ranker—does better on thin soils. Does not last as long as the Medium Red variety. Sow 4 to 6 quarts per acre.

Crimson Clover is one of the legumes grown largely for soil improvement. It is an annual. Should be sown early in fall to make a cover crop and green manure to turn under the following May or June. It may be seeded in corn fields at last cultivation or by itself in July or August following some summer crop. Crimson Clover should not be seeded with grain crops if the grain crop is to be left for harvest. Sow one peck per acre.

Alsike Clover is fast coming into favor. It is sown mixed with other clovers and catches easily. It makes a fine hay on account of its fine stems. Blossoms almost white. Seeds are small and lighter seeding is required than other clovers.

Economical Mixture. This is made of one-half Clover, one-fourth Alsike and one-fourth Timothy Seed. This is a valuable combination for many purposes. It is economical in price. Free of dangerous weeds—however, cleaning process is not as perfect on account of difference in size and weight of the three grasses out of which it is made.

Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Alba*—White Blossom). Has come into favor and won a place in agriculture. It is a legume. Will thrive where other legumes fail, as rich soil is not required. It is biennial, and readily eaten by stock if turned in early in Spring when they will quickly learn to eat it. It is valuable also for hay. For hay purposes it must be cut before fully ripe. Will grow from four to six feet tall. It is easily started on land that contains lime. The seed should be inoculated. See page 13. Sow Spring or Fall. Cover one-half inch and roll. Use twenty pounds hulled seed per acre; about thirty pounds unhulled seed per acre. There is nothing better to bring a worn out field into farmable condition at little labor than Biennial White Blossom *Melilotus*. It is worthy of any good farmer's attention for this purpose. Prices—See Latest Price List.

White Clover. Suitable for lawns. High Grade Seed. Price—See List.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture. The right grasses—from 12 to 16 in number—in the right proportions are used to make up these mixtures. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the summer and last until late fall. If the sowing is for hay several cuttings may be made during the first season. A large proportion of the grasses used are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. These mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing, 32 lbs. per acre. Two mixtures are made—one for well drained upland sowing, which is called Highland Mixture—the other for lowland meadows, which is called Lowland Mixture. See Price List.

Hoffman's Lawn Grass. You will get the best possible results with this Lawn Mixture. It is composed of the very best fine-leaved grasses that will produce a green even sward, most beautiful in its rich green color and fine texture. Many of the most expensive grasses are used in our mixture. It is not possible to put up a high grade reliable Lawn Grass without using the finest bladed grasses in liberal proportion. Our Lawn Grass is put up with the view of getting the best possible results regardless of the cost of the mixture. Lawns may be started at any time but the results will be surest if same is sown either very early in the Spring or in early Fall. One pound of seed will sow 200 square feet. Upon large lawns 100 lbs. may be used per acre. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Red Top. This is a valuable grass for either hay or pasture. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Grows slowly in the Spring and ripens with timothy. It is a strong grass. Does not die out. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. It, however, is not hard to destroy when it is necessary to plow land for other crops. It succeeds well in any soil and is particularly well adapted for low moist lands. Red Top Seed is sold both solid and in the chaff. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre of solid seed or 20 to 30 lbs. in the chaff. The heavy seed weighs 32 lbs. per bu. The light seed weighs 14 lbs. per bu. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This fine-bladed, rich green, nourishing grass may be sown in the Spring or Fall. It grows more rapidly in cool weather but withstands the effects of the greatest heat. Kentucky Blue Grass does not grow as rapidly as some other grasses but when once started makes the finest pasture. It is one of the best grasses for lawn mixture and for other hay and pasture mixtures. On limestone soils the finest lawns can be started with Kentucky Blue Grass alone; however, we prefer our Lawn Grass Mixture for lawn purposes and for hay or pasture we advocate the other quick growing grasses with it.

Canada Blue Grass. Very much like the Kentucky except that it is coarser, grows a little more rapidly—good for hay and pasture but not so desirable for lawns. Prices—See Latest Price List.

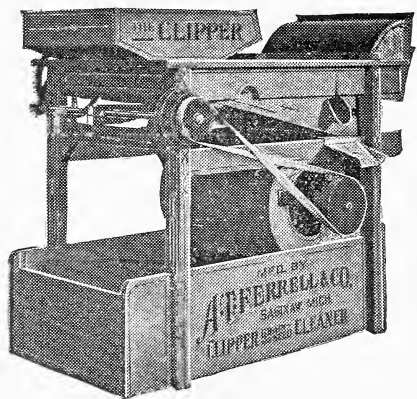
Orchard Grass. This is one of the best grasses. It is valuable both for hay and pasture. It is very succulent and nourishing and is more leafy and of greater length than most other grasses. Orchard Grass grows quickly and bears close cutting and close pasturing. It begins its growth early in the Spring and continues right up till late Fall. It will last for years without the necessity of re-sowing. May be sown either in the Spring or Fall on any kind of soil that is not actually covered with water. Two bushels are required to sow an acre. Prices—See Latest Price List.

In addition to the above grasses, we also furnish **Bromus Inermis, Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oats Grass and English Rye Grass.**

Sand or Hairy Vetch. This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of Sand or Hairy Vetch to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. Sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is however advisable to sow a half bu. of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch. The advantages of this Vetch over many of the other legumes is that it will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high grade seed. Inoculate this seed with "Farmogerm." Prices—See Latest Price List.

Dwarf Essex Rape. Fine for cattle, hogs and sheep. It grows quickly in from six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefited. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such a small cost per acre that it should be more largely grown. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Prices—See Price List.

If You Grow Your Own Seed You Need a "CLIPPER" CLEANER



The No. 1-B Clipper Seed Cleaner

The "Clipper" has no worthy Competitor. It is used by seedsmen almost exclusively. No other cleaner cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The "Clipper" is well made, nicely finished, light running. It will last a lifetime and earn its cost every year it is used on a well conducted farm.

The "Clipper" Screen Outfit is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, grading Seed Corn, cleaning clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning timothy seed containing pepper grass and sorrel; also Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

The **Vertical Air Blast** of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way. For instance, in cleaning seed grain, if the belt is properly adjusted on the pulleys, so as to get the correct speed of the fan and if the turning is regular, you can remove the light grains from the heavy, to the extent that the weight of the grain being cleaned can be raised from three to five pounds per bushel. "Clipper" Cleaners are used by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, seed breeders, Seedsmen generally in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, and New Zealand, in fact, all over the world.

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm size hand mill that will clean twenty bushels Seed Wheat per hour, or ten bushels Clover or Timothy Seed per hour. Dimensions are: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 pounds.

Twelve Screens, 19 in. wide and 22½ in. long, go with the No. 1-B Mill, an outfit suitable for cleaning Seed Wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, peas, beans, clover, timothy seed, other grass seed, garden and vegetable seeds.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each mill. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

The No. 2-B Clipper does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B. Its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. The screens (12 in number) are 6 in. wider than the No. 1-B screens. Dimensions of No. 2-B are 4 ft. 8 in. long, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. No. 2-B can be run easily by hand for cleaning grass seed, but for cleaning grain some kind of power should be applied—½ horse power is sufficient.

Price of No. 1-B Clipper Cleaner—\$32.00

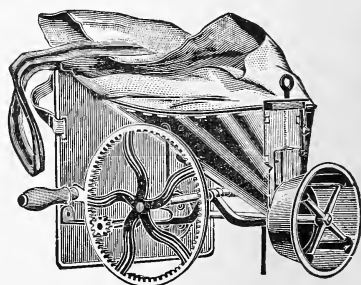
Price of No. 2-B Clipper Cleaner—\$40.00

Freight paid to any railroad station in the United States, East of the Mississippi River.

The "Cahoon" Seed Sower

The "Cahoon" is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. We send them to our customers packed up in corrugated fibre boxes, by parcel post, postage prepaid for \$3.50 each. See illustration.

National Seeder is accurate, light in weight and inexpensive. Not as durable as the "Cahoon," but if oiled carefully will do good work a long time. \$1, postage prepaid.



Bags are Free and not Weighed in with Seed.

This saves you the annoyance of figuring on bags when making up your order. Others charge you extra for bags—we don't. Consider this when comparing our prices.

We Pay the Freight as clearly stated in these Offers:—

Freight Paid Offer No. 1

We will pay all freight charges on orders amounting to 300 pounds or over to be shipped at one time to any freight station in Pennsylvania, West Va., Dela., R. I., Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, N. Y., Mass., N. J. and Conn.

Freight Paid Offer No. 2

If you are not in our Freight Paid Territory and order 300 pounds or more, we allow 20c per 100 pounds to help pay freight charges. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

(This brings our business close to your door. You will know exactly what your seed costs you—sacked and delivered.)

Shipments by Express are sent "Charges Collect." If you order 300 pounds or over sent by Express—we will refund to you what the freight charges would have been under our Freight Paid Offers. We advise Parcels Post and Express as surest way of getting quick delivery of seed.

(When Seed is to be Forwarded by Parcels Post, add for Postage as per Schedule on back of enclosed Order Sheet.)

Order Early—It takes Longer nowadays for both Freight and Express. Make sure of overcoming delays by sending us your order early—at once!

Prices Change. We omit quotations from catalog. This is due to constant changes in values and our desire to quote closely. A separate "Price List" is mailed with this catalog. If you delay placing your order ask us for latest "Price List" when you are ready. "Price Lists" will be mailed as often as you ask for them.

Ask for Samples of any seed at any time—we'll gladly furnish them free. Of course, lots of seed change from time to time—but we always guarantee seed to be fully equal to sample. "Money-Back-Plan" inside front page protects you.

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Draft, or Cash by registered mail. Your check will be acceptable if you have money in bank. Don't ask us for credit—we can't do business that way. Our customer's standing remains unknown to us even though he may order year after year.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

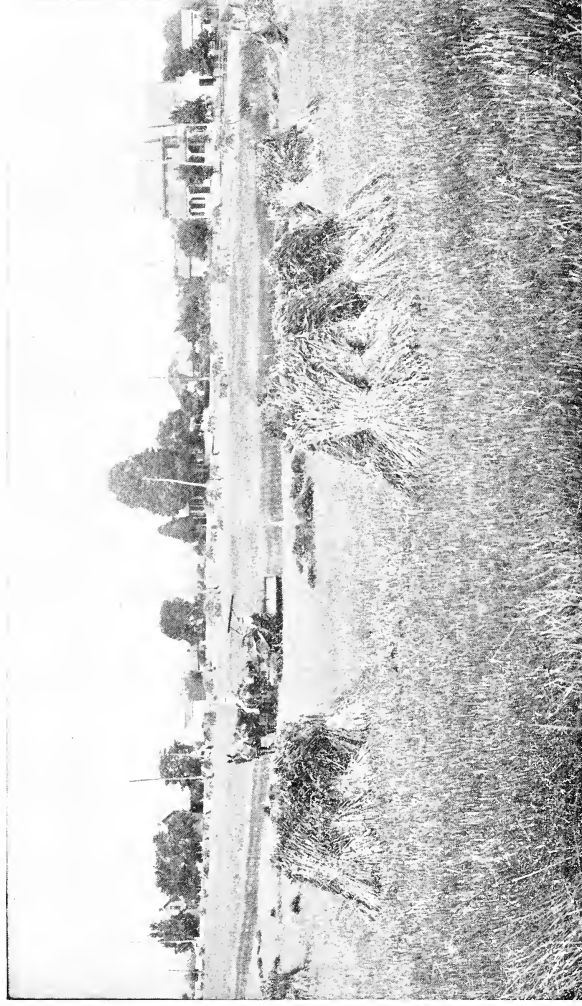
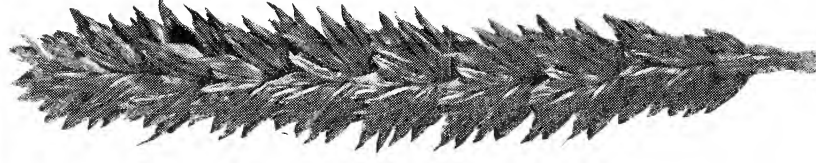
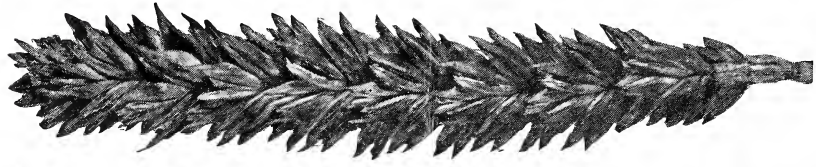
READ ABOUT

HOFFMAN'S

LEAP'S PROLIFIC

SEED WHEAT

(On Pages 2 to 5)



Cutting Highest Grade Wheat for Seed Purposes on Hoffman Homestead Farm

HOFFMAN WHEATS ARE: { **CLEAN**—Every Modern Idea for Perfect Cleaning is Used
HARDY—Vigorous; withstands extremes of heat and cold
PROLIFIC—Dependable for more bushels from each acre

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA.